TUESDAY...... OUTOBER 28

Government Paper Currency. .The New York Argus has an interesting and instructive communication on the subject of "American paper currency;" touching the paper issues of the Government during the Revolution, and its depreciation and final practical repudiation. That paper says the reader who has a fancy for such inquiry, may find it worth while to con trast the rapid depreciation of the paper currency issued by the Government during the Revolution, with the similar downward movement of value for similar issues at the present time. There is a vast difference in the population and resources of the country at the two periods, and we are able to carry a debt of far greater magnitude now

than then; but the laws of demand and supply the principles which ever control values, hold good at all times and under all circumstances. The debt or obligations of the Government at

the close of the Revolutionary war, probably equalled a third or more than a third of our present indebtedness, but the ability to pay was by no means in the same proportion. It must be recollected, however, that to the obligations of the General Government we must add for this comparison the indebtedness of the several States, and thus we swell the aggregate to an amount leaving no mean comparison with the issues of Continental currency.

The whole question of the values of Govern ment paper is one of time and amount. If the war could cease with the close of the present year, and while the liabilities of the Government are within fifteen hundred or two thousand millions of dollars, the resources of the country would doubt less be adequate to its final redemption, although the interest, if the debt was funded, would amount to the enormous sum of nearly one hundred millions per annum: If, on the other hand, the war shall be prolonged for one, two or three years at an expenditute of two millions per day, or more than seven hundred millions per annum, we apprehend that our wisest financiers will prove unequal to a solution of the question of the final values of our Government currency.

It is interesting to note the influence which the election returns have upon the public credit Just before the October elections, when the financiers of New York were impressed with the conviction that the radicals were going to carry all the States, Treasury notes went down to 63-or, rather, what is just the same thing, gold went up to 137. When the news began to come in, and it was ascertained that the Demo crats had made large gains in members of Congress gold went down to 133, 130; and finally, when the whole truth came home to the people, and the announcement was made that the Democracy had carried everything-Congress, State officers and all-in the three great Central and Western States, gold suddenly dropped to 126, a fall of 11 per cent, under the influence of the election news

This is the natural and legitimate result of such a verdict by the people. It implies hope first, that the country may be saved and the Union restored, thus giving value to the public securities; and second, that the reaction thus commenced will go on until the Government is placed in conservative hands, and a sounder system of finance substituted for the loose and extravagant management which has characterized the presen Administration. Let the States which hold their elections on the 4th of November, confirm the decision of Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, and settle the question of radicalism forever, and we shall witness a speedy restoration of confidence our securities, as well as a reasonable hope of the

salvation of the country. AMERICAN PAPER CURRENCY

Many have heard their fathers and grandfath ers speak of "Old tenor" and of "Continenta money," and but few have seen specimens o that worthless currency. For the first issue of paper money we are indebted to that State of the original "Thirteen" which has been so prolific in new inventions, new ideas, new-faugled notions in divinity, laws, politics, and morals-Massa chusetts. The Provincial Government of Mas sachusetts in 1690 made the first issue of paper money, under the denomination of "bills of cred it," for the purpose of defraying the expenses of an expedition to Canada. These bills, when first issued, were of less worth than specie; in New England they were valued at six shillings for a silver dollar, in New York at eight shillings, and in Pennsylvania at seven shillings and sixpence hence arose the different currencies in those prov inces, which exist even to the present day. It depreciated very rapidly, until forty-five shillings it stood many years, and was denominated "old tenor" (old tender).

This mode of liquidating the public demands and satisfying the claims of private creditors was initiated, in many instances, by the other prov inces, and among the rest New York. In 1745, Massachusetts alone issued bills to the amount of between two and three million of pounds, lawful money; and in three years after, by depreciation, £1,100 of these bills were only worth or equal to £100 sterling. Great Britain paid to that colony £180,000 sterling for expenses incurred by her the expedition against Louisburg, in the last mentioned year, with which she redeemed her bills, at the rate of fifty shillings per ounce of

When the troubles of the Revolution commenced, Congress having no other resources for revenue, had reconrse to the system of paper money, and the provinces did the same to a large In 1775, Congress issued bills of credit to the

amount of \$3,000,000; and to force their circulation, and prevent their return for redemption, it made them, by resolution, a lawful tender, and declared a refusal to receive them an extinguishment of the debt for which they were offered for payment. This was a sort of forced loan, and Congress declared, January 11, 1776, that "whoever should refuse to receive in payment Continental bills, should be declared and tented as enemies to their country, and be precluded from intercourse with its inhabitants." "Until the amount (says Mr. Jefferson) ex-

ceeded \$9,000,000, the bills passed at their nominal value, after which the depreciation was This Continental money formed almost the en-

tire circulating medium of the country during the Revolution, and accounts were kept in it, but the specie value was also generally entered as fol-

"1779, June 5 .- To cash paid Reuben Dean for a screw for a State seal, Cont'l £9, law'l, £0 16s Ad"-which is as eleven to one. August 30, 1775. the Provincial Congress of New York ordered an emission of bills to the amount of £45,000, in sums from ten to half a dollar; and March 5. 1776, they ordered \$137,000 more. August 13, 1776, they again resolved to issue bills of credit for \$500,000, in sums from one shilling to ten dol-

In the same Congress, May 28, 1776, it was resolved that Thomas Harriot had violated the resolutions of Congress in refusing to receive Continentar bills in payment, and that he be held up to the public as an enemy to his country. It seems he was afterwards imprisoned for the like offense. January 14, 1777, the Continental Congress declared that bills of credit, issued by their authority, ought to pass current in all payments, &c., and they recommended the State Legislatures to make them a lawful tender; that a refusal to receive them should work a forfeiture of the debt, and that persons so conducting ought to be declared enemies to the liberties of the United States.

The Hon. John Sloss Hobart reported to the Provincial Congress of New York, that the bills issued by them, then in circulation, and not on interest, amounted, August 2, 1777, to £1,060,110;

In 1780 they were worth only one-balf, and continued to fall until \$500 and even more of these bills were required to buy a pound of tea, and \$1,000 to pay for a pair of boots. The next year (1781) they entirely stopped, except at one hundred for one, under the funded system established by the National Government.

Out of several hundred millions issued by the Continental and the different Provincial Con-

gresses, probably more than four hundred milions are still held by public bodies and by individuals, which are entirely worthless except as matters of curiosity. This is the more to be re gretted, inasmuch as the loss fell the oftenest on the worn out soldier and the honest patriot. General Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the

Treasury, on January 9, 1790, made a long and able report to Congress on the subject of preserving the public credit, in which he advocated the redemption of these Continental bills, and affirm ed that the public credit was a matter of the highest importance to the honor and prosperity of the United States, which could only be supported by Senate. good faith and a punctual performance of con-tracts. "The debt of the United States," he says. "was the price of liberty; the faith of America has been repeatedly pledged for it, and with solemnities that gave peculiar force to the obligation. To justify and preserve public confidence; to promote the increasing respectability of the American name; to answer the calls of justice; to sustain landed property to its true value; to furnish new resources both to agriculture and commerce; to cement more closely the Union of States: to add to their security against foreign attack; to establish public order on the basis of an upright and liberal policy-are the great and valuable ends to be secured by a proper and adequate provision for the support of public credit. The nature of the contract upon the face of the bill is, that the public will pay to the holder the sum therein expressed, and it was from this circumstance that the bills were ever received or circulated as money." His advice was not heeded. About \$80,000,000 was paid to the different States, to refund expenses incurred by them during the Revolution; and \$400,000,000 of Continental currency remains unredeemed to this day. The great excuse for non-redemption was the extensive counterfeiting of them during the few years of their issue.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times. From Washington.

The Utopian Projects of the Administration-New Devices to Spend Money-Millions to be Squandered in Attempts to Expatriate the Blacks-The Need of Good Surgeons-The Army waiting for Shoes.

WASHINGTON, October 22. One of the most striking evidences of the un fitness of the present Administration for its high trust is the fact that it lends the whole weight of its influence to all schemes for wasteful expenditure of the public money. This would be bad enough even in prosperous times, when there were no unusual demands on the treasury. But now, when the treasury is literally bankrupt; when United States Treasury Notes have sunk thirty per cent. below par; when the demands of the contractors upon the treasury are so enormous that paper money can not be manufactured fast enough to pay them; when the Government is so short of funds that even its brave soldiers have had to go unpaid for the last five months, while their families, of course, are suffering at home; when the people are ground down with the weight of taxation on every conceivable article of daily use; when the country is burdened with a public debt that is rapidly increasing, a debt that will cripple the energies of succeeding generations for centuries to come, and that possibly will never be paid,-under such circumstances. for the Administration to give its countenance and support to such a wild and chimerical project as that of the deportation or colonization of the four millions of negroes in the Southern States, is the surest indication that could be given that the Administration lacks wisdom, to say the

The particular project which the Administration has in view, in this direction, is the purchase, for several millions of dollars, say from five to ten millions (the Government is so flush of funds that a few millions, more or less, will not be regarded), of a few thousand square miles of land in some of the South American or Central Amer-

give no valid title to it. This fact will involve N. Y. Herald. us in constant quarrels and law suits with the true proprietors of the soil, and no doubt, also,

in wars with the native Governments. The up-shot will be, that we will get nothing for our millions, and will be compelled to look out for a new location. Even if the Utopian idea of the Administration-of deporting the blackscould be carried out so far as to have the proposed colony established, that would be but the beginning of troubles.

Our Government has received official notice with the inhumanity of enticing these poor peo. | 10,527. ple away from their happy homes in order to have them massacred by South American savages. In raries to the statement, in order that the impresthe face of the fact, however, that the negroes, sion sought to be made that Republicanism holds both slaves and free, don't want to go, (of which its own in lows may be dispelled. Abolitionism fact the evidence is ample and incontrovertible.) never has received so fearful a blow since it crept the Administration is doing its utmost to forward | into power as it has in this election. Next year this absurd plan of the expatriation of the blacks. it dies.

Money is to be lavishly expended on the foolish project. It is stated to-day that \$50,000 has ust been drawn from the Treasury, as the first installment of untold sums that are to be squan-

dered in this ridiculous chimera.

surveys and explorations." proper surgical treatment, and of no surgical better have patronized some other actor. tle, are too well founded. Dozens of cases of the first time in Missouri, where he accomplished needless amputations, of deaths from slight and nothing. President Lincoln's proverbial generos easily cured wounds, and of deaths from sheer ex ity was appealed to, and he gave Fremont the posure and neglect, have come to my own per- benefit of a second trial in Western Virginia,

that no surgeons had visited them for five days in gusted any but the best natured President that succession. Now, while I know these to be facts, ever blessed this country; but President Lincoln's I know also that many of the army surgeons are benevolence is inexhaustible, and he has at last skillful, untiring and devoted in the performance | concluded to try General Fremont for the third of their duty, and no reward could be too great time. To put Fremont in command twice in the to bestow on labors like theirs. On the Peninsu- same State, however, would inevitably result in la, particularly, I have witnessed, immediately the applifilation of all the Union forces in that after a battle, and for days after, conduct on the commonwealth; and therefore the President has part of our surgeons that would have rivaled a given him an entirely new field of operations. woman in tenderness and a Galen in skill, and in Fremont, like the bankrupts and heavy debtors consequence of which hundreds of valuable lives of a few years ago, is now entitled to the order have been saved. The fact is, that our army has of the G. T. T. He has literally gone to Texas. got to be so enormously large that the supply of The feelings of the unhappy people of that beau good surgeons has necessarily fallen short, and tiful section of the country, upon the receipt of their places have been supplied by ignorant and this intelligence, may be imagined, but can not unfit persons. It is in the power of the Adminis- be described. It would be equally impossible for tration, however, to remedy this great evil. Jus- us to adequately portray the general joy with tice to the thousands of the brave men who have which this information will be received by the left the comforts of home to fight for their coun- people of this portion of the republic. The Abotry demands that this should be done immediate. litionists will rejoice because Fremont, their fa-It is brutal that a wounded soldier should be left command. The public generally will content it-

that the reason why the Army of the Potomac | see that he is liberally supplied with these essenioes not cross that river and attack the enemy tials without delay. Fremont will require many was that the troops were waiting for shoes, it maps; for, although he is nicknamed the Path merely excited a smile. But the fact is actually finder, he has a very bad habit of losing his way, shod-is as yet one of the unexplained myste- the coast surveys and all other surveys, jucluding bonor be it said, kept it quiet while one of their nation. Fremont will also need music to inspire

January, we have a key to the mystery.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., Oct. 25, 1852.

To the Editor of the State Sentinel: DEAR SIR-My attention has been directed to an article in your paper of the 23d inst., copied from the Fort Wayne Sentinel, headed "The Colorado Fraud," in which it is stated on the authority of a gentleman "who saw the correspondence, that the other Indiana politician mixed up in the swindle is Hon. Henry S. Lane, our Republican Senator." together with the further statement that I should be expelled from the

My connection with what the editor is pleased to call the Ashley fraud was precisely this, no more, no less: Some time in the spring of 1861 Hon, William Mitchell, of Indiana, presented to me a recommendation for a Mr. Case, of Ohio, for Surveyor General of Colorado, stating that he was a brother of the Hon. Charles Case, of Fort Wayne, and that he was eminently qualified for the place. I then signed the recommendation, and some time afterwards Mr. Mitchell told me he thought Mr. Case would be appointed, and that he would have to appoint three or four clerks in the Surveyor General's office, and that he' thought I might get one for some Indiana man. told him there were a great many applicants for clerkships from our State, and that I would like very much to control the clerkship in Mr. Case's office. My recollection is that I never spoke to Mr. Ashley on the subject until after Case was appointed; and then I told him of the conversation I had with Mr. Mitchell, and asked him to speak to Mr. Case in reference to the clerkship, which he promised to do, (and I presume he did so,) but I did not succeed in getting Now, if there is any correspondence implicating

me in any fraud, public or private, I ask and demand its publication. Please publish this card, and very much oblige, P. S. Will the Fort Wayne Sentinel please

Another Gubernatorial Scheme. A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Cincinnati under date of the 24th

of the loval States are to assemble in convention at Washington in the early part of next week for First-Of demanding the removal of Major General McClellan, and the appointment of a new commander of the Army of the Potomac.

I have it on good authority that the Governors

Second-The removal of Gen. Buell from the command of the Army of Kentucky. Third-To urge a more vigorous prosecution of the war, the immediate advance of the Army of the Potomac, the enforcement of the confis cation act, and the treatment of rebels in arms as

No more troops are to be furnished by the States until these demands are complied with.

General Fremont on Himself. Fremont has been making an egotistical little speech at St. Louis, in which he describes himself as an ill-used man, and compares himself not only to Marlborough and Louis Napoleon, but also to the builders of the walls of Troy; to the Trojan "whose spear against the treacherous horse made the clang of arms resound;" to Laocoon, attacked by serpents, and to Antæus, who arose refreshed every time he touched the earth during his struggle with Hercules. These classical allusions show considerable reading; but they are most unfortunately apropos of Fremont's fate. The work of the builders of Troy was all

in vain, and ended in ruins. The Trojan only invoked punishment upon himself by striking the Grecian horse. Laocoon was killed by the serpents. Hercules, perceiving whence Antæus derived his strength, held him aloft and strangled him to death. Fremont, therefore, is not more successful in his classical comparisons than in his military campaigns. In attempting to eulogize This land will be bought of some person or himself he metaphorically admits that he is a depersons who have no right to sell it, and who can | ceased General. We gladly accept the admission

> towa Election. The Dubuge Herald says of the recent election

in Iowa:

The returns come in slowly-only sixty one of the ninety eight counties having been heard from, and only twenty seven of these officially. The Abolition strongholds are all in, a majority of the balance of the counties not heard from being Democratic. The result is: Republican majorifrom the Governments of nearly every one of the | ties, 7,363, against Democratic majorities, 6,051, Central American and South American States, leaving a clear Republican majority of 1,312. that they will not consent to have thrust upon Davis, Marion and Pottawattamie counties will them four millions or any less number of beings | reduce this still lower, as will also the official whom we consider unfit members of society. We | count, which in every instance, thus far, has enwould either, therefore, have to protect them in larged the Democratic and reduced the Republitheir new homes, and therefore become involved | can majorities. This does not look much like in wars with the native governments, or else we the 10,000 majority claimed by the telegraph. would have to leave them to their fate, and see Republicanism will do well, if, with its immense them swept away by a war of extermination. In patronage in all its influential ramifications, it the one case, our Government would be saddled secures 2,000 majority on the State ticket, a with an enormous and an endless expense. In loss of 13,000 from last year's vote. Our net the other case, we would be justly chargeable gain thus far in sixty one counties amount to HERALD.

From the New York Herald. Fremont for the Third Time.

According to the old proverb, the third trial decides the question. The Administration, very The story that the fugitive slaves now congre- much bothered to know whether or not Fremont gated here, at Norfolk and at Fortress Monroe, is a real General, has determined to give him have expressed a willingness to be transported to this decisive trial. The greatest Abolition hero some foreign State, is entirely unfounded in fact. appears upon the stage of action for the third Not one negro in a hundred, in any or in all parts | time, therefore, like a debutant who, having failof the United States, can be found to be in favor ed twice as Richard the Third, is allowed one steal) cotton with, and of which cotton Uncle 200 BRLS Crushed and Powdered Sugar; of it. I have conversed with many of them, more night to redeem himself or justify his dis. Sam never gets a pound. Our camp is always here, and have not found one in favor of it. missal. Fremont, indeed, resembles the usual They think it very hard, too, that the Govern- stage Richard in being a mere theatrical General. ment, after enticing them here, now wants to His Generalship is all in his uniform. He slash es about amazingly amid frantic hi-hi's from the The secret of the whole affair is, that it is an black pit of the Tribune office; but he never immense swindle on the Government by parties | really hurts anybody. The blood he spills is not | who see that they can make princely fortunes the real stuff, but usually comes from poor Greeout of it if cunningly managed. Of the \$50,000 lev's inkstand. He gives us all the sound and which has just left the Treasury, \$40,000 will go | fury of battle; but he injures the rebels not half into the pockets of those shrewd philanthropists, so much as Edwin Forrest does the unfortunate and \$10,000 will be expended in "preliminary wight who plays Richmond to his Richard. He acts with great applause from the Abolitionists. Since the battle of Antietam, I have satisfied but at the conclusion of his performance sensible myself, by personal visits to several hospitals, people think that they have paid their money tothat the complaints made by our soldiers of im- wards his salary foolishly, and that they might

treatment at all, when wounded, and after a bat- This theatrical General Fremont appeared for where he achieved precisely the same result as in In one hospital that I visited, the soldiers stated | Missouri. Two such failures would have dis-It is bad enough to be wounded or maimed. vorite General, has departed in glory to a new

for days with his wounds undressed, or that he self with rejoicing that he has departed. should have a limb cut off that could just as well To be successful in the department of Texas. Fremont will require maps, music, mules, money When the statement was made a few days ago and mulattoes. We trust that the President will as stated. The troops are actually in want of especially when the enemy is anywhere on his shoes, and can not march in comfort without road. To prevent this accident occurring again, them. Why this is so-why, with a treasury so as it did in the Shenandoah Valley, we advise the rich as ours, our soldiers are not kept properly Government to send on to Texas all the maps of ries of the war. The shoe dealers of New York a map of Africa, in which country Fremont has a found out the fact two weeks ago, and, to their much deeper interest than in this slaveholding number came on to this city and offered to his spirits and solace his hours of rest. We all supply the lack in a week, which would have know how he doted upon his private brass band been a week ago. The offer was refused, as the at St. Louis; and now that Muzio and Ullman job had been let out by contract. Why the con- are out of employment, and fiddlers are cheaper tractors have not been called to account is anoth- than horses. Secretary Stanton can provide him er of the mysteries of the war. When it is re- with a first class orchestra at a small expense. membered, however, that the men now in power Mules will be necessary to draw that princely are destrous of protracting the war till after next | chariot in which Fremont always rides away from the battle field; and, since Greeley and the Tri-

bune corps are otherwise engaged, the Govern-ment will have to procure four-footed animals for this purpose. Fremont will want money most of all, as his campaign in Missouri abundantly proves, and it may be well for the Government to set apart a special fund, of from ten to twenty millions of dollars, upon which he may draw to pay his expenses and settle with his contractors. Lastly, Fremont cannot get along without mulattoes to wait upon him and swell his regal retinue. If his army is to remain in Texas any time, however, it will not be necessary for the

Government to send the mulattoes down to

Supplied with these campaign necessitiesmaps, music, mules, money and mulattoes - Fremont may be relied upon to accomplish something for himself, if not for the country. Without them the only results of his new campaign will be as worthless as those of his Missouri and Virginia exploits, and may be summed up in Gallery...... these three words-debts and contracts. Since the Administration has determined to try Fremont for the thid time, we insist upon it that this at 7 trial shall be a fair and final one, and that he shall be dismissed if found wanting.

The President's Position Eighteen Months Ago.

On the 22d of April, 1861, Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, wrote to Mr. Dayton, our Minister at Paris, on the subject of slavery in the United

States, as follows: "The condition of slavery in the several States will remain just the same, whether it (the revolution) succeed or fail. There is not even a pretext for the complaint that the disaffected States are to be conquered by the United States if the revolution fail; for the rights of the States, and the condition of every human being in them, will remain subject to exactly the same laws and forms of administration whether the revolution shall succeed, or whether it shall fail. In one case, the States would be federally connected with the new Confederacy; in the other, they would, as now, be members of the United States; but their Constitution and laws, customs, habits, and institutions, in either case, will remain the

It is hardly necessary to add to this incontestible statement the further fact that the new President, as well as the citizens, through whose suffrages he has come into the Administration, have always repudiated all designs whatever and wher ever imputed to him and them, of disturbing the system of slavery as it is existing under the Con stitution and laws. The case however would stitution and laws. The case, however, would not be fully presented if I were to omit to say that any such effort on his part would be unconstituional, and all his actions in that direction would be prevented by the judicial authority, even though they were assented to by Congress and

This, no doubt, was written with the knowl edge and consent of Mr. Lincoln, if not dictated by him, and may, therefore, be regarded as a oct20-dlm pledge from him to France and to the world, that = "the condition of slavery in the several States, should remain the same, whether secession should succeed or fail." As a conclusive reason why he should not and would not "disturb the system of slavery," his Secretary urged that it would be 'unconstitutional" for him to do so, and that if he should attempt any action in that direction, even with the assent of Congress and the people, he would be prevented from accomplishing his

purpose by "the judicial authority." It would appear from this, that in April, 1861, Mr. Lincoln recognized the existence and constitutional power of the Judiciary Department of the Government, which, since that time, he and his Ministers have repudiated. It is gratifying to learn that there was a time when "our patriotic President" entertained a due regard for what is really the highest branch of our Government, for it gives the hope that it is not impossible for him to return to a consciousness that there is, or was, such a department in the Federal system, and to again recognize its claims to his distinguished

If it were not for Mr. Lincoln's argument to the Chicago fanatics against his emancipation proclamation, but a few days before he issued it, the public might be astonished in reading the foregoing extract from Mr. Seward's letter, by the proclamation, but a few days before he issued it. summersault which it shows the President to have turned on the slavery question, in views of the acknowledged constitutional barrier to that emancipation which he has decreed. But "the Pope's bull against the comet" has eclipsed all his other inconsistencies and absurdities. - Philadelphia Evening Journal.

From Dubuque Herald. Niggers Exchanged for Cotton A Generat System of Plunder in Curtiss' Earl Army-Disgraceful Developements. We call attention to the extract given below from a letter written by a soldier in the army of the South-West, in regard to the complicity of army officers in cotton speculations and robberies. The letter was written by a young man to his sister, now a resident of an adjoining town, and was not intended for publication. We have been permitted to make it public, however, and do so

on the assurance that every word is true.-En. NINE MILES BELOW HELENA.) September 28, 1862. DEAR FRIEND :- We are vet under marching orders. This morning we exchanged all of our canister shot for solid shot, which implies that we have got some wall to batter down some-

Last night our forces burned another little town just on the opposite side from where we are now camped. Day before yesterday we took a transport and went down the river about eighty miles o get some cotton. You must understand that we confiscate all property which belongs to rebels in arms and whose sentiments are antagonistic to 800 BRLS Sugar; this Government, and that we have now in camp not far from two thousand negroes, contrabands 100 HHDS New Orleans Sugar; of war, persons whom we use to get for rather thronged with cotton speculators, who seem to be very social and intimate with our officers. Well, to our trip down the river. The crew consisted of two companies of the 33d Illinois and one section of Capt. Schofield's battery, twenty five negroes, and a man who made himself very con ol3-d2m spicuous after we were out of sight of the camp, and who afterwards proved to be the overseer of a rebel planter, whose son is a captain in the Confederate army. This overseer was on board of this Government transport, who, after we steamed in sight of the rebel pickets, disembarked, went to the picket guard, and in half an hour returned. when our boat resumed its journey and passed without being fired upon. Extraordinary, wasn't it? In an hour we landed at a plantation landing, where we took aboard twenty seven bales of sion Merchant. cotton. After this was done, and the cotton securely stowed away, the overseer and the Captain chained fifteen of the negroes together, when the overseer, thoroughly armed, drove them away Next morning our boat was hailed by two negroes. Of course we took them aboard, for negroes are contraband of war * * *.

DIED.

MOFFITT-On Monday afternoon, of scarlet fever, ulie, only daughter of William and Mary Moffitt, aged three years, eight months and nineteen days. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Samuel Beck, on Belaware street, below Washington, without further notice.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY. (EPISCOPAL.)

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. NO. 10 NORTH MERIDIAN STREET,

Adjoining Christ Church.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL commence on Monday, the 10th of November, uner the management of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert. The distinguishing features of this School is the thoroughness with which every branch of a polite education is taught, combining, as it does, physical with intellectual training. Aiready the benents of the Gymnastic Exercises, daily practiced, are felt by the students, and are made evident to the parents in the improved deportment of their daughters.

TERMS PER QUARTER: Primary Department..... \$ 7 50 A few little girls, under ten years of age, will be received at \$5 00 the quarter. Forfurther particulars see pros-Young ladies from a distance are received into house of the Principal. Reference may be made to the following gentlement Rev. T. I. Holcomb, B D., W. H. Morrison, Esq. G. W. Mears, M. D., Rev. L. G. Hay, Hen, Jos. E. McDonald, Hon. James Morrison,

J. K. Sharpe, Esq.

Hon. A. L. Roache,

oct28-d2w&w2t

R. L. Talbot, Esq.,

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN HALL. TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 28, 1862.

Second night of Miss Jane Coombs Who will appear as PAULINE in Bulwer's play of the

LADY OF LYONS. To conclude with the farce of the Married Bachelor. PRICES OF ADMISSION. Dress Circle and Parquette...... 50 cents. Lady and Gentlemen 75 Each additional lady 25

MEDICAL.

No single seats sold in Private Boxes. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commence

Dr. D.E. Carter PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE, 1834 North Illinois street, second floor. Residence 79 North Illinois street, Indianapolis, Ind.

FURS! FURS!!

First of the Season.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED MY FIRST INVOICE OF LADIES' and MISSES' FURS -- a large and splendid tment at very low prices. Call and examine them. ISAAC DAVIS, No. 15 Pennsylvania street.

SEWING MACHINES. THE FLORENCE

Sewing Machine, MAKES FOUR DISTINCT STITCHES

J. B. AIKEN'S Family Knitting Machine,

FOR KNITTING SOCKS AND STOCKINGS, And all kinds of fancy work. SALES-ROOM, No. 17 Pennsylvania street, at Lothrop

MUSIC.



SUPERIOR PIANO FORTES! Chickering & Sons, Steinway & Sons,

Indiana Music Store, No. 4 Bates House. WILLARD & STOWELL.

CROCERIES.

TOBACCO

For sale by & Hatcher,

Lafayette, Indiana.

1,000 RIO COFFEE

For sale by

& Hatcher,

Lafayette, Indiana.

SUGAR!

For sale by Hatcher,

Lafayette, Indiana.

TOBACCO AND CICARS. JOHN A. HEIDLINGER.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN VIRGINIA CAVENDISH, NATURAL LEAF AND Sweet Tobacco. Manufacturers of Cigars for the million, and Commis-Have in store a large and well selected stock of Tobacco which I will sell low for cash.

PIANO-FORTES.

NO. 3 PALMER HOUSE.

Indianapolis.

PIANO FORTES ALL WHO WISH TO GET ELEGANT Rosewood Pianos, superior tone and fluish are invited to examine the Pianos of Chas M. Stieff, of Baltimore, now on exhibition at Mr. Suffern's Music Rooms, in the Ætna Building Rooms open from 7 A. M. till 91/2 P. M. J. WILLIAM SUFFERN

MERCHANT TAILOR. W. F. RUPP, MERCHANT TAILOR. Dealer in Ready-Made Clothing and

No. 105 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, (OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,) INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

CROCERIES.

н. & н., No. 25 West Washington St.,

TAVE RECEIVED THEIR FALL AND WINTER supplies of Family Groceries, which they offer to e trade at the lowest cash prices. Particular attention is invited to our large stock of Sugars, Coffees, Sugar-cured Hams, Mackerel. Corn Meal, Buckwheat, Baltimore Oysters Fish, &c., and fruits and vegetables in season, all of which is offer-

ered at the cheapest rates for genuine articles. MUSIC. NEW MUSIC BOOK. -"The Silver Chord," a companion to "The Home Circle," at Wif.LARD & STOWELL'S. DRY COODS.

A H A H 四 3 K H W b

5

MEDICAL.

Very Important to the Married! AND THOSE CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE!

THE undersigned will send free by mail the sure means of preventing conception. No drugs or medicines, BUT A LATE DISCOVERY. A circular with particulars will be sent to any address by inclosing me two 3 cent stamps. A book containing all the knowledge referred to, and several private receipts, with PLATES, will be sent Medicine, a French Pill, will be sent for one dollar per

box. It is very sure in its effects. Address Lock Box No. 220, Indianapolis. A. R POUCHET.

HAPPINESS OR MISERY? THAT IS THE QUESTION. THE proprietors of the "PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, ANATOMY, and MEDICINE," have determined, regardless of expense, to issue, free, (for the benefit of suffering humanity) FOUR of their most intructive and interesting Lectures on Marriage and its Disqualifications, Nervous Debility, Premature Decline of Manhood, Indigestion, Weakness or Depression, Loss of Energy and Vital Powers, the Great Social Evils, and those Maladies which result from youthful follies, Excesses of Maturity, or Ignorance of Physiology and Na-ture's Law These invaluable Lectures have been the means of enlightening and saving thousands, and will be

MEDICINE, 563 Broadway, New York. A Slight Cold,

which night be checked with a simple remedy, DUU if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Rough or Flight 500 BAGS Rio Coffee; Rold in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon

attacks the lungs. Aroun's Aronchial Fraches It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for Roughs, Rolds, Branchitis, A assortment of Spices suitable for retail trade; Asthma, Ratarrh, the Hacking Cough in Ransumption, and general assortment of Groceries, in store and for sale by Cough in Consumption, and numerous affections of the Threat. giving immediate relief.

Public Speakers & Singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice Bold by all Oruggists and Dealers

in Medicine, at 25 cents per box. CONFIDENTIAL.

YOUNG MEN WHO HAVE IN-JURED themselves by certain secrehabits, which unfit them for business pleasure or the duties of married life ilso, middle-aged and old men, who rom the follies of youth or other causes, feel a debility in advance of their years, before placing themselves under the treatment of any one, should first read "THE SECRET FRIEND."

Married ladies will learn something of importance erusing "THE SECRET FRIEND." Sent to any address, in a sealed envelope, on receipt f DR. STUART & CO. can be consulted on all diseases of private or confidential nature, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., Sundays from 9 to 11 A. M.,) at their office, No. 13 East Third street, up-stairs, between Main and Sycamore, opposite the Henrie House.

Address DR. CHAS. A. STUART & CO.,

TO THE PUBLIC.

mch21-d&wly-is-'62

TY WIFE, ROSANNA BROWN, BEING AFFLICTED with chronic disease for some time, and seeing an advertisement of one Dr. S. W. Howard & Lady, who made periodical visits to Greenfield, I called upon the male Doctor, and after some conversation with him, I em-ployed him to take my wife's case under treatment, fully believing at the time, from what was said during our conversation, that he was Dr. E. Howard & Son, of Indianapolis, the celebrated Cancer Doctor, (of whom I had often heard.) who is a brother to Dr. N. P. Howard, of Greenfield, and who is now treating Jordan Lacy, of Jackson township, for a cancer with an almost certainty of success, so rapid has be improved under the science and wisdom of his treatment. The bogus Dr. Howard treated my wife for a consider-

able length of time without giving her any relief, or benefiting her in any manner whatever. If there was any change she was worse when he was discharged than when Swords at Cost Prices. he undertook to treat her. Believing that he is no physician, but an ordinary mechanic, assuming the practice of medicine to deceive the people and make money out of their credulity, I publish this to the world, and warn all who are afflicted, that the said "Dr. S. W. Howand & Lady, Chairvoyant and Cancer Physicians," are humbings and imposters.

JACOB BROWN.

Bowie, Pocket, and Table Knives; Fruit Cans; Nails; Belting Rope, and Building Hardware. Hancock county, Indiana, July, 1862. aug20-dlw&w3m

Nervous Debility Or Spermatorrhom, is positively INCURABLE by ANY means but those I advocate. Before commencing ANY treatment, learn how the writer actually CURED himself, DRY COODS.

A FULL LINE OF FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS

NOW OPENING

Lynch & Keane's!

BOUGHT AT AUCTION!

Below the Present Standard Prices!

REMEMBER

33 WEST WASHINGTON ST.,

LYNCH & KEANE,

CROCERIES.

MORE NEW GROCERIES!

Ruger & Caldwell,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Yo. 68 East Washington St.

200 HOGSHEADS Island Sugar;

BARRELS Refined Sugar,

200 BAGS Java Coffee;

LSPICE, Cassia, Cioves, Cinnamon, and a general

RUGER & CALDWELL, 68 East Washington street.

TERCHANTS victing the State Fair would do well to call and examine the above goods at RUGER & CALDWELL.

OYSTERS. MANN & Co's CELEBRATED

FRESH CAN BALTIMORE DYSTERS. A RE now in market, received daily by Adams' Ex-press, at the Depot, No. 3, North illinois street, ope the Bates House.

DEPOT-No. 3 North Illimois street, opposite the Bater aug21-dawsm G. W. HAWES, Sole Agent.

SELF - ACTING REVOLVERS

NAVY AND BELT REVOLVERS. A full supply-New Pattern.

HENDRICKS & HORD and subsequently hundreds of others. Enclose a post- ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

....AT....

THESE GOODS WERE

AND WILL BE SOLD

Next Dry Goods store to the Palmer House.

je13'62-dly PROPRIETOES.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Fire Doors East of Odd Follows' Hall Indi anapolis, Indiana.

RUTTER, Cheese, and Dried Beef; ing SECRETARY PARISIAN CARINET OF ANATOMY AND 200 HOGSHEADS New Orleans Sugar;

or Sare Threat, 400 PACKAGES, Herring, Codfish, Halibut, and

300 BARRELS Sirup and Molasses;

200 BAGS Roasted Coffee; were first introduced eleven years ago. 200 CHESTS and Half Chests Imperial, Gunpow-

68 East Washington st.

G. W. Hawes, Agent, will attend to all orders and furnish supplies in the State of Indiana.

Dealers and consumers, old and new patrone, remem-

FOR THE WAR. COLT'S PATTERN

J. H. VAJEN. ATTORNEYS.

paid, superscribed envelop to Box 176, Charlestown,